

lamation No. 4707, and to add an additional tariff item.

(2) The aforesaid amendment shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1980, and as to which the liquidation of entries or withdrawals has not become final and conclusive under section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514). If applicable, reliquidation under 19 U.S.C. 1520 is authorized.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.

JIMMY CARTER

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:46 a.m., December 12, 1980]

NOTE: The annex is printed in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* of December 15, 1980.

The proclamation was announced by the White House Press Office on December 12.

United States Air Force Academy

Appointment of Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., as a Member of the Board of Visitors. December 12, 1980

The President today announced that he will appoint Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor of California, as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy.

This 15-member board meets annually to inquire into the morale and discipline, curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods, and other matters relating to the Academy.

National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980

Statement on Signing H.R. 5496 Into Law. December 12, 1980

I am pleased today to sign into law H.R. 5496, the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980.

This landmark historic preservation legislation—the first major amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act since 1966—will provide better definition and guidance for programs at all levels of government. The bill clarifies the responsibilities of all Federal agencies with respect to historic preservation, provides a statutory basis for State historic preservation programs, and gives local governments a specific role in the preservation effort. Local governments will be included in the process of reviewing nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and will be eligible to receive grant money from the Historic Preservation Fund. This legislation also provides mechanisms to increase private sector involvement in historic preservation activities, and it reauthorizes the Historic Preservation Fund through 1987 at an annual level of \$150 million. These features will strengthen this highly successful program by increasing public participation and by encouraging more decentralization in decisions affecting historic properties.

Although this bill greatly improves our Nation's historic preservation program, it contains other provisions that I find troubling.

The bill provides that certain executive functions be performed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, not all of whose members are appointed by the President in conformity with the appointments clause of the Constitution. To avoid

a constitutional conflict, individuals not so appointed should participate only in the Council's advisory activities.

The bill also raises certain constitutional questions about the authority of the Council to conduct litigation on its own behalf. While I believe the bill can be construed so as to avoid constitutional infringement, I have asked the Attorney General to study the matter and advise the Council regarding his conclusions.

Finally, the bill raises the question of whether Congress may, by concurrent resolution not presented to the President for his approval or disapproval, veto regulations issued by an executive agency. As I have noted on prior occasions, I oppose this legislative veto device, and pursuant to my message to Congress of June 21, 1978, I will treat these legislative vetoes as report-and-wait provisions.

This administration has actively supported legislation to protect our historical heritage, and I salute the Members of Congress—particularly Senator Bumpers and Congressman Seiberling—and the historic preservation organizations who have worked so diligently to secure the passage of this bill.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 5496 is Public Law 96-515, approved December 12.

Patent and Trademark System Reform

*Statement on Signing H.R. 6933 Into Law.
December 12, 1980*

I have today signed H.R. 6933, a bill which makes several major reforms in the patent and trademark system.

One of my administration's major concerns has been the role of industrial innovation in promoting this Nation's

economic health. More than 2½ years ago, I initiated a review of industrial innovation to identify ways in which the Federal Government could improve the innovation process. We were assisted by hundreds of individuals from private industry, organized labor, the universities, and public interest groups.

As a result of these efforts, in October of 1979 I sent to the Congress an industrial innovation message proposing initiatives in nine critical areas relevant to innovation, including legislation to strengthen our patent system. I am pleased to sign this bill, which embodies many of my proposals.

We have already taken other steps to revitalize our patent system, including the application of modern methods of management and computer technology in the Patent and Trademark Office.

The legislation I am signing today does not eliminate all the problems we identified. It does not establish a comprehensive governmentwide policy for the allocation of rights in inventions made with Federal support. This legislation leaves in place the existing, often inconsistent array of statutory and nonstatutory patent policies governing individual agencies. Also left uncovered are large business contractors who perform more than 90 percent of the government's research and development work.

I am persuaded, however, that the present package of reforms goes far toward strengthening the effectiveness of the patent incentive in stimulating innovation in the United States.

The patent reexamination procedures established by this legislation constitute the most significant improvement in our patent laws in more than a century. Under these procedures, during the life of an issued patent any interested person—for